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BOOKS

- Crankshaw, Edward: KHRUSHCHEV'S RUSSIA Penguin Books London 1959
- Gibney, Frank: THE KHRUSHCHEV PATTERN: COEXISTENCE AND ITS WORKINGS THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COMMUNISM Duell, Sloan and Pearch New York 1960
- Kellen, Konrad: KHRUSHCHEV: A POLITICAL PORTRAIT Frederick A. Praeger New York 1961
- Paloczi-Horvath, George: KHRUSHCHEV: THE MAKING OF A DICTATOR Little, Brown and Company Boston 1960
- Pistrak, Lazar: THE GRAND TACTICIAN: KHRUSHCHEV'S RISE TO POWER F.A. Praeger New York 1961
- Wolfe, Bertram D.: KHRUSHCHEV AND STALIN'S GHOST Frederick A. Praeger New York 1957

ARTICLES

- "Is Khrushchev Another Hitler", U.S. News and World Report, 30 Oct 61, pp. 38-49. Answers by Prof. Jean-Baptiste Duroselle, University of Paris; Dr. Klaus Knorr, Princeton University; Dr. Carlo Schmid, University of Frankfurt; Dr. Philip E. Mosely, Director of Studies at the Council of Foreign Relations; Prof.-Hugh Trevor-Roper, Oxford University; Prof. Hugh Seton-Watson, University of London.
- "Khrushchev and the Balance of World Power", Joseph G. Whelan, Review of Politics, April 1961, XXIII 131-152. Explains Khrushchev's foreign policy.
- "Khrushchev: A Political Profile", W.K. Medlin, Russian Review, Oct 1958-Jul 1959 XVII: 278-81; XVIII: 23-34, 131-44, 173-83. Thorough scholarly study of Khrushchev's life.
- "What Khrushchev Said, What the Record Shows", U.S. News and World Report, 14 Jun 57, pp. 88-92. Radio and TV interview, 2 June 1957.
- "Changing Russian Politics", J. Towster, Current History, Jan 1958, XXIV:1-6.
- "Khrushchev in Command", R. Lowenthal, Commentary, Jun 58, XXV: 504-11.
 R. Lowenthal
- "Permanent Revolution is On Again", Commentary, Aug 57, XXIV: 105-12.
- "Last Years of Our Greatness? Khrushchev's Message", H. J. Morgenthau, New Republic, 29 Dec 58, pp. 11-16.
- NOTE: a book which may come to the notice of some and which is NOT recommended is: Victor Alexandrov: KHRUSHVHEV OF THE UKRAINE (translated by Paul Silver. London: Victor Gollancz 1957)

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New Free World Nations and New Communist Colonies: Overall figures vary with regard to the numbers of countries and peoples who have been given their independence (the old colonies), and, contrariwise, those who have lost their independence through the imposition of communist hegemony (ne w colonialism), according to the period of time covered, the inclusion of countries like Communist China, pieces of countries or regions, and the like. With regard to the newly independent countries the following facts are pertinent: 41 new nations with some 800 million people were established between 1945 and 1960; another 6 colonies in Africa with a population of 22 million, attained self-government in the same period (including Tanganyika which is now fully independent); Sierra Leone achieved independence in 1961 and still others are approaching self-government. With regard to countries which have lost their independence and now belong in the neo-colonial Communist group the picture is as follows: with assistance from Communist China, the USSR extended the communist empire between 1920 and 1960 over some 18 countries affecting some 200 million people, as follows: 3 Balkan states and the Ukraine by direct annexation 1920-1921; 3 Baltic countries plus pieces of territory from other countries such as Finland and Japan by direct annexation 1939-1945; 8 East European countries by takeover after World War II; and 4 Asian countries (North Korea, North Vietnam, Tibet, and Outer Mongolia -- Mainland China itself, of course, including Manchuria and Darien, accounts for between 600 and 700 million people who have in addition come within the communist empire). For further details see: The New Colonialism, Assembly of Captive European Nations, 29 West 57th Street, New York 19, New York, 1961 - three excellent maps included/